S. R. INSANALLY (Guyana)

Mr. S. R. Insanally is the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Guyana to the United Nations. Born on 23 January 1936 in Georgetown, Guyana, Ambassador Insanally was educated at Queen's College, Guyana. He also attended the College of the West Indies—London University, the University of Paris, France, and the University of Brussels, Belgium. His main areas of study were modern languages and international relations. He was also the recipient of fellowships in diplomacy granted by the United Nations and the Government of Canada.

Prior to entering his country's diplomatic service in 1966, Mr. Insanally taught French and Spanish at Kingston and Jamaica Colleges, Jamaica, at Queen's College, Guyana, and at the University of Guyana.

From 1966 to 1969, he served as Counsellor at Guyana's Embassy in Washington, D.C. In 1970, he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires in Caracas, Venezuela. In 1972, he was transferred to Guyana's Permanent Mission to the United Nations, where, as Deputy Representative, he was active in the negotiations for the Second Development Strategy.

On completion of that assignment, he returned to Venezuela as Ambassador from 1972 to 1978, with concurrent accreditation to Ecuador and Peru. During that period, he participated in the work of various regional organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) and the Latin American Economic System (LAES).

His next posting was as Permanent Representative to the European Economic Community in Brussels, where he also served as Ambassador to Belgium and, on a non-resident basis, to Austria, Norway and Sweden. As a member of the Committee of Ambassadors, he played a prominent role in the negotiation of the second Lomé (ACP-EEC) Convention. He was elected Chairman of the Sugar Sub-Committee on several occasions and later Chairman of the Trade Sub-Committee for the negotiation of a Protocol to provide for the enlargement of the Community. He was also appointed Special Rapporteur of the Joint ACP-EEC Assembly on the implementation of the Lomé Convention.

Ambassador Insanally subsequently returned to Guyana as head of the Political Division covering the Western Hemisphere. At the same time he served as roving High Commissioner to several Caribbean countries and as Ambassador to Colombia. During those years, he was also a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of International Relations, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago.

Since 1987, he has occupied the post of Permanent Representative to the United Nations. In that capacity, he has led his country's delegation to the General Assembly on two occasions and at other times functioned as Vice Chairman. He was Vice President of the Council for Namibia and in that capacity was involved in the process which led to that nation's independence. He was Vice President/Rapporteur for the Special Session of the General Assembly on International Economic Co-operation held in April 1990.

He is currently a member of the Executive Board of the International Association of Permanent Representatives and his country's non-resident envoy to Japan and South Korea.

During his extensive diplomatic career, Ambassador Insanally has attended high-level meetings of many other international and regional organizations, such as the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth of Nations and the Caribbean Community. He also participated in the North/South Summit held in Cancun, Mexico, in 1981.

Ambassador Insanally has written and lectured widely on the subject of diplomacy and international relations in general.

In recognition of his long and distinguished service to his country, he was awarded the Golden Arrow of Achievement (A.A.) and the Cacique Crown of Honor (C.C.H.). He holds the Order of the Liberator (Gran Cordon) conferred on him by the Government of Venezuela in 1978.

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UNITED NATIONS

FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 21 SEPTEMBER 1993

PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SESSION	YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
First special	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second special	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1948	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
First emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Eleventh	1956	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Third emergency special	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fourth emergency special	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Third special	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fourth special	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth emergency special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia

SESSION	YEAR	NAME	COUNTRY
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Sixth special	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Seventh special	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eighth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Sixth emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Eleventh special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Eighth emergency special	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Ninth emergency special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Seventh emergency special (resumed)	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Twelfth special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Thirteenth special	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fourteenth special	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Fifteenth special	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante M. Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Sixteenth special	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir S. Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria

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UNITED NATIONS

FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 21 SEPTEMBER 1993

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS ON 21 SEPTEMBER 1993

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its forty-eighth session on 21 September at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It brings together the delegations of all Member States, many of them led by Heads of Government or Foreign Ministers, for an examination of international issues.

FORUM FOR MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATION

The General Assembly, set up in 1945 under the United Nations Charter, is the United Nations' main deliberative organ and provides a forum for multilateral discussion of the full range of international issues covered by the Charter. The Assembly comprises all Members of the United Nations and meets in regular session each year from September to December, and thereafter as required.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The functions and powers of the United Nations General Assembly, as set out in the Charter, include:

- to consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament
- to discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it
- to discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations
- to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, education and health fields
- to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation which might impair friendly relations among nations
- to receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs
- to consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States
- to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations Councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General.

Pursuant to its "Uniting for Peace" resolution of November 1950, the Assembly may also take action if the Security Council fails to act, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, in a case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. The Assembly

can consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to Members for collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

While the Assembly is empowered to make only non-binding recommendations to States on international issues within its competence, it has, none the less, initiated actions—political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal—which have affected the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

SIX MAIN COMMITTEES

After the election of its President and Vice-Presidents, and after the adoption of its agenda, the General Assembly commences its session with a three-week period of general debate, providing Member States with the opportunity to air their views on major international issues.

With the close of the general debate, the Assembly begins consideration of the substantive items on its agenda. Because of the great number of questions which it is called upon to consider (157 separate agenda items at the 47th session, for example), the Assembly distributes most substantive questions among its six Main Committees, which discuss them, seeking where possible to harmonize the various approaches of States, and then present draft resolutions for consideration to a plenary meeting of the Assembly.

By adopting its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the General Assembly reduced the number of its Main Committees from seven to six. The Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) is concerned with disarmament and related international security questions. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) deals with a variety of political subjects not dealt with by the First Committee and with decolonization. The Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) is concerned with economic questions. The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee) deals with social and humanitarian issues. The Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) deals with the administration and budget of the United Nations, and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee) deals with international legal matters.

On a number of agenda items, however, such as apartheid, the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, the Assembly acts directly in its plenary meetings.

There are also a General Committee, composed of the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairpersons of the seven Main Committees, which makes recommendations to the Assembly about the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of work, and a Credentials Committee, appointed by the President at each session. The latter Committee reports to the Assembly on the credentials of representatives.

THE SEARCH FOR CONSENSUS

Each Member State in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues, such as recommendations on peace and security and the election of Security Council members, require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by simple majority.

In recent years a special effort has been made to achieve consensus on issues, rather than requiring a formal vote, thus strengthening support for the Assembly's decisions. The President consults delegations to see whether they are willing to agree to the adoption of a resolution without a vote. If they are, he can formally propose that the resolution be so adopted.

REGIONAL GROUPS

Over the years various informal regional groupings have evolved in the General Assembly as vehicles for consultation and to facilitate procedural work. The groups are the African States, the Asian States, the Eastern European States, the Latin American and Caribbean States, and the Western European and other States. For election purposes, the United States is considered a part of the Western European and other States. Turkey, which for election purposes is in the Western European Group, is also a member of the Asian Group. The post of President of the General Assembly rotates among the regional groups (during the forty-eighth session, the President will be from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States).

SPECIAL SESSIONS AND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSIONS

In addition to its regular sessions, the Assembly may meet in special and emergency sessions.

At turning points over the years, the Assembly has convened 18 special sessions on issues which demanded particular attention, including problems of Palestine, United Nations finances, Namibia, disarmament, international economic cooperation, apartheid and drugs.

Nine emergency special sessions have addressed situations in which the Security Council found itself deadlocked, namely the Middle East (1958 and 1967), Hungary (1956), Suez (1956), the Congo (1960), Afghanistan (1980), Palestine (1980), Namibia (1981) and the occupied Arab territories (1982).

CARRYING ON THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY

The work of the United Nations derives largely from the decisions of the General Assembly and is carried out:

- by committees and other bodies established by the Assembly to study and report on specific issues, such as disarmament, outer space, peace-keeping, economic development, the environment, human rights and apartheid
- in international conferences called for by the Assembly, and
- by the Secretariat of the United Nations—the Secretary-General and his staff of international civil servants.

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UNITED NATIONS

FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TO CONVENE ON 21 SEPTEMBER 1993

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Bulgaria
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly:
   (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee
   (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee
9. General debate
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
11. Report of the Security Council
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council
13. Report of the International Court of Justice
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
   (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council
   (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council
   (*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
   (*a*) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
   (*b*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council
   (*c*) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination
   (*d*) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
   (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
   (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions
   (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors
   (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee
   (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal
   (*f*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations
20. Forty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
21. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin
22. University for Peace
23. Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world
24. United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s
25. Question of the Comoran island of Mayotte
26. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States
28. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System
29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference
30. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba
31. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti
32. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States
33. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council
34. The situation in the Middle East
35. Question of Palestine
36. Law of the sea
37. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic
38. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa
39. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
40. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
41. Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan
42. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
43. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity
44. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations
45. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters
46. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
47. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995
48. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986
49. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security
50. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development
51. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

52. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
53. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly
54. Question of Cyprus
55. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait
56. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields
57. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament
58. Reduction of military budgets:
    (*a*) Reduction of military budgets
    (*b*) Transparency of military expenditures
59. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements
60. Education and information for disarmament
61. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons
62. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security
63. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields
64. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification
65. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water
66. Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty
67. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
68. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia
69. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
70. Prevention of an arms race in outer space
71. General and complete disarmament:
    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests
    (*b*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons
    (*c*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes
    (*d*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes
    (*e*) Relationship between disarmament and development
    (*f*) Regional disarmament
    (*g*) Transparency in armaments
    (*h*) International arms transfers
    (*i*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale
72. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
    (*a*) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme
    (*b*) Nuclear-arms freeze
    (*c*) Regional confidence-building measures
    (*d*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
73. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements

(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

74. Israeli nuclear armament

75. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

76. Question of Antarctica

77. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

78. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

79. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

80. Maintenance of international security

81. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

82. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

83. Effects of atomic radiation

84. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

85. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

86. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

87. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

88. Questions relating to information

89. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

90. Science and peace

91. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

92. Development and international economic cooperation:

(*a*) Trade and development

(*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

(*c*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

(*d*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

(*e*) Environment

(*f*) Desertification and drought

(*g*) Human settlements

(*h*) Science and technology for development

(*i*) Entrepreneurship

(*j*) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

93. External debt crisis and development

94. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

95. Operational activities for development:

(*a*) United Nations Development Programme

(*b*) United Nations Capital Development Fund

(*c*) United Nations technical cooperation activities

(*d*) United Nations Volunteers programme

96. International cooperation for economic growth and development:

(*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

(*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

97. International Conference on Population and Development

98. International conference on the financing of development

99. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

100. Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development:

(*a*) Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa

(*b*) Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

(*c*) Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

101. Special programmes of economic assistance

102. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

103. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador

104. International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery

105. Human resources development

106. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

107. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

108. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

109. Right of peoples to self-determination

110. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

111. Crime prevention and criminal justice

112. Advancement of women

113. International drug control

114. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

115. Human rights questions:

(*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments

(*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

(*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

116. Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia

117. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

118. Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

119. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

120. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

121. Question of East Timor

122. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(*b*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

123. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

124. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

125. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

126. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

127. Joint Inspection Unit

128. Pattern of conferences

129. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

130. United Nations common system

131. United Nations pension system

132. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:

(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

133. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

134. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):

(*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

(*b*) Other activities

135. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

136. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

137. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

138. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force

139. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia

140. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

141. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

142. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

143. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

144. United Nations Decade of International Law

145. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fifth session

146. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-sixth session

147. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

148. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

149. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

150. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice

151. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique

152. Observer status for the Economic Cooperation Organization in the General Assembly

153. United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation

154. Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice

155. Observer status for the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the General Assembly

156. United Nations interim offices

157. Effective realization of the right of self-determination through autonomy

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